The paper will be stopped on hat day unless previously re-

No bills or receipt sent to indi-



People.

tinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible unpaid subscription sent in by

Agents sending in subscriptions

est ramittance mest state dis-

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. X, NO. 7

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1900.

#### PRICE 2 CENTS.

# THE FORESTS

### Interious Fires Occurring b Suit Lumber Market.

#### CAPITALIST VANDALISM.

Arrentine Savage Killed an Ox for se Sake of One Pound of Meat, and Let the Rest to Rot-The Capitalist Proceeds Upon Similar Lines the Additional Purpose of Adding wills Luxury and to the Degradain of His Fellow Men and the Endement of the Workers.

MONEILAM, MASS., May 2.-Com-Hossack recently had a note in THE on the plank in our platform did calls for the scientific management forests and waterways. The matter egain forcibly brought before us by to recent disastrous forest fires in the Southwest. While these fires may have caused by accident, the significant fact remains that they came at a time when the lumber market, which for some has been exceptionally strong, showdeigns of breaking. When Leiter was rying to hold his, wheat, and the incoming cops were flushing him off the earth, ral of his grain elevators "accidentaly" burned down. Now the same "acr has happened to the standing It often, hayppens that such

rtune is unavoidable. It hapunder capitalism, still more fresoutly, that such a misfortune is simby a crime. A class which will force a rike and then shoot down the striker: tick will wreck the rolling stock of a sired, and incidentally kill and maim der people; which will hold back much-and food in order to create a market; dem which, in a word, will commit conceivable crime against fellow man beings, would have little or no action about burning down square on square mile of much needed tim-

We know that in order to obtain bark the currying industry it is customary select prime hemlock or oak trees and sip them standing. The bark is taken has a few feet above the roots to the hor branches. This is cheap and easy, mitkills the trees. We also know that swe branches. This is cheap and easy, it it kills the trees. We also know that it sugar maple was almost exterminated the methods the "poor little farmer" smely used. He would slash the tree that to the heart in order to have it lied" well, but he did not bleed it more an one season. Down in Maine they are almost a deputy to each lumberman a wder that the lumberman may not kill is deer during the close season. The ditante huntsman comes with his modney for the trading class in power, so a order to keep him coming they protect sees, but the State of Maine does whing to prevent the wholesale destructs of the forests by the capitalist that the forests by the capitalist that the himber in New Bruns it have in the past ten years, destroyed the trading class in the past ten years, destroyed the timber than they have used. The utter impotence of the capitalist prevent is shown by the means emped to overcome the evil effects of the water. While the forests of the water in the past ten years, destroyed the state of the state

wittle plot of ground that could not by well used for speculative purious it is all so much like charity, he akes away with both hands and stang gun, in order that it may give bet with a teaspoon and receive a columnotic in the paper therefor.

Our Socialist plank is no makeshift been freak legislation, but it is a deep seatific, necessary demand. We have an interest in the forests of this country, and their destruction is a crime ainst the whole of society. The capillist class is denuding the land as rapidly as it can, it is polluting the streams hist class is denuding the land as rapidly as it can, it is polluting the streams and polsoning the arr. We are forced, for our very lives, to end this state of affairs. And this coming campaign will size us additional reasons. Perhaps Mr. Aleris, little political experience cost him more than he could afford, so he is forced in make it up, or perhaps some of Mr. make it up, or perhaps some of Mr.

Agric lumber friends had a little too
b nock to handle with ease. Fither
all be a sufficient excuse for a forest
and either would be of benfit to the

### They Request a Vacation.

PADING, PA., May 4.—The iron, tin workers of Western Pennsyland Eastern Ohio will make a deat the National Convention of the ited Association of Iron, Steel Workers, to be held in Indian-May 15, that the manufacturers and August.

Aggust.

Tacation requested is certainly will it be granted? Hardly!

are not for the workers: value for the idlers. The workers enjoy vacations so long as to "request" them. They will attons only when they TAKE and this won't be so long as the idlers into political power.

The property of productions are the idlers of the

pow is being sent to you without you and it, don't refuse it. It has been briend of yours Read it, and re-terial subscription expires. You like on the wrapper,

### OPEN LETTER.

To Thes. I. Kidd of the Amalgamated Woodmakers' Mill Union.

DENVER, COLO., May 1, 1900. To Mr. Tuos. I. Kind:

MY DEAR SIR.-As the worker in the planing mill industry is directly or indirectly affected by the condition of all the

workers in all other industries, and as distress seems to be the prevailing custom at this time, I believe it a good time to come to a correct understanding as to where we are at. As you are the head and front of the

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Interna-tional Union of America, and as I was at one time an active member of the same, and seeing that they are now in deep troubles, we should come to some kind of an understanding as to what is the best method to pursue so as to get out of this condition.
You claim to be a Socialist. So do I.

But you say you do not believe in political action. I claim the opposite. You cry "No politics in trades unions." I hold this position of yours to be false and at variance with your declaration that you are a Socialist.

I want to discuss this through your Woodworkers' Journal. You say it puts you in a bad light with someone else. Result, I am shut out.

Economic conditions go on developing. Your union feels the grind. Strikes and lockouts come on. We find the capialists are in control of the Government. and that we get the worst of it in all our struggles.

I find all my friends and shopmates discussing the issues of the day at all their meetings both public and private; and in all cases the discussion turns to political questions. I find only the ighorant and the fool clamoring for "no politics" in this or that body.

politics" in this or that body.

Now, sir, I want you to answer me this: What good will your members, who are at present on strike or are locked out, receive from your union after paying high dues during our recent so-called prosperity? Do you still hold that "the interests of capital and labor are one?" Still advise "fighting capital with capital?" Our pennies against their millions? Will you tell us what good we have received, and are still to their millions? Will you tell us what good we have received, and are still to receive, from our paying a per capitar tax to the A. F. of L.? You having at one time advocated the New Trades Union Movement, through the Wood-Workers' Journal, will you explain which or what one you mean? Will you explain to us wherein the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is not regularly organized? And will you, further, point out where and how Daniel De Leon and his co-workers are "disreputable" and "dishonest"?

You admit that Socialism is bound to

You admit that Socialism is bound to prevail. Therefore, will you point out to the humble workers the modus operandi by which it shall be brought forth? What are YOUR tactics?

As the Woodworkers' Journal "has no space for these discussions," and as it is read only by a few workers, I transfer the discussion to The People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. I am sure you will also be allowed space for reply.

Awaiting your pleasure, I emain respectfully yours,

spectfully yours, E. O. COCHBAN.

### Mock-Turtle Gompers.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has again broken out in his genre role of mock-turtle tragedian, wherein he is not to be matched. This time it was on the stage of the variety theatre, known as the Central Fakirated Union.

The story of the old maid is well known, who, flying off on a certain occasion into a paroxysm of rage at some remarks about her appearance, that she resented, cried out in the wild attitude of Meden : "If anyone as homely. I shall rush to the table, grasp the carving knife, and"-all hearts stopped beating, and the climax came-'and cut myself a slice of bread.'

With this master performance for a model, Gompers stepped last Sunday be fore the footlights of the Central Fakirated Union Theatre to "denounce" the order of Judge Freedman, enjoining the Gompers International Union of Cigar makers from supporting the sriking and locked-out cigarmakers with strike benefits. Gompers struck the kind of attitude that Artemus Ward describes as the "berlud, Iargo, berlud!" style, and fairly shrieked out: "I have come to violate Justic Freedman's injunction; I shall viola'e, it by"—again many a heart, in dread anxiety, stopped beating; Judge Freedman's heart? Bless you, no! The heart of the treasury of Gompers' Union, whose fakirs themselves schemed the injunction so as to keep their treasury from being bankrupted, and thereby leaving them without the fund for salaries; from being onakrupted, and thereby leaving them without the fund for salaries; the collective heart of that treasury and those fakirs felt griped; what would that daring Gompers do? What flight of expensive heroism was he to plunge in and drag both them and their salaries at his heels? And the climax came—"I shall drag both them and the climax came—"I sha beek? And the climax came—"I sha wiolate the injunction by making speeche

the strikers! ?!"
The fakirs breathed again. Their salles were safe.

An "Open Letter" from Thos. A Hickey to the Western Federation of Miners' Convention, that meets to-morrow, arrived too late for insertion in this issue. Its value is, however, lasting; it will be published next week.

Revised and improved editions of three Co-operative Common wealth," "The Proletariat," and "The Capitalist Class -are now going through the press of the Labor News Company. They are valuable to the student, the agi tator and to the general reader. Send your orders and spread the light.

# SKIRMISHES TOWARD THE CRISIS.

# Meeting of Lithographers to Effect a Trade Organiza-

Discomfitted Fakirs, Whose Weapons Are Falsehood of the Whole Cloth, So as to Fit Their Corrupt Schemes in Favor of Capitalism -An Address on the S. T. & L. A. Drives the Point Home.

Thursday, April 26, the lithographic artists and engravers met at Teutonia Hall, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, New York, for the puropse of forming a trade association for the protection of

Long before the meeting was called to order it was evident from the "buttonholing" and "star chamber" of the pure and simple labor fakirs present, that the "slate" had been made out, and that the organization would be formed on the lines of pure and simple fakirdom. Any lingering doubts on this point that might have existed in the minds of the Socialists present were soon dispelled upon hearing the tenor of the remarks of the two first speakers. They evidently meant to get up an old-style labor organization for corrupt purposes

The third speaker was Comrade Thomas Jacob, of Jersey City. The commencement of his address was the signal for obstructive tactics on the part of the labor fakirs and their friends. No sooner had he begun speaking than a wild-eyed, half insane-looking anarchist, with hirsute adornments bristling out in all directions, jumped to his feet with a "point When the chairman decided against him, a freakish-looking individual, with long unkept hair falling over his shoulders, sitting beside the first objector, jumped to his feet with another "point of order." The chairman overruled both points, and the speaker pro-ceeded as follows:

#### Thomas Jacob's Address.

"Your assemblying here to-night for the purpose of forming an association of your craft for mutual protection, is a practical recognition of the fact that inscally you are unable to protect yourselves; and to this extent, it is clear, you recognize the necessity of union among

"But this very laudable purpose on your part does not make it at all clear just how far you think this union should extend, and does not indicate on what principles you purpose to found your organization.

"The success of your union will depend entirely upon the soundness of the principles that underlie it. It is a recognized law that man's final action is directed and controlled by material interests. If the organization you form here to-night does not, in the end, improve the material condition of its members, it must soon die out, or become, like thousands of others now in existence, simply the catspaw of designing men, who will use it as a means of advancing their own personal interests. Therefore, the vital question before you is, upon what principles should your organization be built to best accomplish the purpose you have in view? ciples that underlie it. It is a recog-

"To answer this question intelligently

we must first find out what forces are at work in society and how the operation of these forces affect your condition.

"The history of your own trade for the past thirty years furnishes this information, and if you bear with me for a short time I will endeavor to trace in brief outline the points that bear most strongly on the subject.

### Old Conditions Among Lithographers.

"Thirty years ago a proposition to form a union among lithographic artists and engravers would have been regarded as an attempt to 'lower the social standing of the lithographer to that of the mechanic,' and would have been indignantly rejected.

To-day there is no doubt that the condition of these highly skilled, intelligent workmen is, on the whole, little better than that of the ordinary mechanic.

"The change in the condition of the lithographer is accompanied by a total change in the productive agents within the trade; and these new productive agents sprang into existence in obedience to changed conditions of production in all other lines of industry.

"Therefore the causes that steadily re duce you to a lower and more dependent condition and, at the same time, give greater power and independence to your employer, are general causes that not only apply to your trade but, with equal force, to all other branches of industry

Thirty years ago the chief agent of production in lithography was muscle and brain; agents that were entirely under the control of the workers. The pressman who supplied the power and mechanical skill, and the artist who originated and executed the design, were masters of the situation, and on their intelligence and industry depended the success of the employer. It is true they were subject to competition, but only such competition as equal skill and industry could offer.

"Under these conditions the tools of the workend for himself, or nearly so, he could nick up his tools, remove them across the street, and set up in business for himself. He could make and prepare his own designs for the printer, and it was an easy matter to have them printed on the remover.

"Under these conditions there were not there there there there is the printer of the hand press." and brain; agents that were entirely

"Under these conditions there were not any millionaire lithographic bosses, it is true, not the workman was always able to command sufficient income to live comfortably, and bring up an intelligent and respectable family.

"In those days of small industries, the

market in all lines was limited, and com-Instead supplying its product to one thousand or more consumers, now does, probably twenty houses or more competed for this trade. If litho-graphic labels were used, twenty different designs were required to distinguish the goods of the different houses, and 10,000 prints of each would probably suffice.

#### New Conditions.

"But as industry concentrates in the hands of the trusts and corporations, one concern supplies the whole market, and consequently needs but one design to distinguish its goods, but instead of 10,000 labels, hundreds of thousands and millions are now printed.

"This great demand for prints called into existence the steam lithographic press, and your trade, like every other, has since steadily developed in the direction of machine production.

"From the time of the introduction of the first steam lithographic press, the importance of production by power and machinery, in the lithographic trade, has grown, until now it is the dominating factor in the industry, dispensing entirely with he skill of the hand pressman and reducing the demand for the work of the artist and engraver to such an insignificantly low point that he is no longer in a position to dictate what his wages shall be. He can no longer take the tool of his craft and move it across the street, and set up in opposition to the boss. The chief tool is now the gigantic "Multi-color, self feeding, rotary press," and it is not his property, but the property of his gmployer. Add to this the combination of several houses into one and the consequent reduction in the demand for workmer, and you must readily see that your power is gone. You no longer control the tools of your craft. They are the property of your employer, and through their possession he forces you to work at whatever wages the chooses to give, or rather, as there are always plenty of idle lithographers, at the wage that the starving idle lithographers will be willing to take your places for. Thus you are robbed of all you nroduce, except barely enough to sustain life and bring into the world an offspring to continue the same weary round of toil, and submit to the same shameless exploitation.

The Alm to Be Held in Mind. with he skill of the hand pressman and

### The Alm to Be Held in Mind.

"As long as the instruments of production are the private property of your employers, so long may you look forward to nothing but lives of toil and misery.

"If you realize this, then the chief object of the organization you form here to-night should be to obtain the possession of the instruments of production; unless you own the machinery of your

tion.

For this reason the second object of your association should be the conquestof the public powers, so that you can make laws in favor of the working class and use the powers of government to restore to the workers the rights and liberties that it is now used to deprive them of

#### The Cardinal Purposes of Bona Fide Organization.

"Unless your organization embraces these two purposes as its fundamental principles, you can accomplish no improvement in your condition, and you will become like the mere pure and simple unions, a tail to the capitalist kite, and be used as they are, simply to prevent workingmen from uniting cry of 'no politics in the union.' A trade organization without politics-labor politics, class-conscious labor politics-can accomplish nothing of lasting value, beause it attempts impossibilities. It attacks the capitalist class at its strongest point. Its only purpose is to bring labor into combination on the economic field, and by this combination raise the price of labor. Now, it proposes to do by fighting the capitalist by means of strikes and boycotts. In other words, to fight capital with capital. Such an unequal contest could only have one end-DEFEAT. The average wage of the worker only suffices to sustain life; to secure this he has nothing to offer but his labor-power. This commodity is per ishable. It cannot be put away on a shelf, as other commodities can, for six

shelf, as other commodities can, for six months or a year, to await a more favorable market, for, if it was, nothing would be left but a grinning skeleton, and long before this condition was reached a simple lock-out would bring the worker under entire subjection.

"Now, if you tried force, what chance would you have against bayonets, bullets and gattling guns? You see that combination on the economic field alone can never succeed against such odds. But attack the capitalist where he is weakest and he must fall before you. Use the ballot. At the ballot-box he is at your

mercy. You out-number him ten to one. No wonder he wants a Union with no politics in it! No wonder he keeps the Labor Fakirs in pay to perpetuate such Unions! He knows when the workingmen unite in a class-conscious political party that the days of his exploitation are numbered, for once shorn of political power, he will soon be deprived of economic power. Therefore, organize a Union on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance plan, that not only fights on the economic field when a chance of success offers, but carries the strike on, at the ballot-box, until the capitalist is forced to stop appropriating the property of the worker and is deprived of the political power that enables him to do so. Class-Conscious Unionism Backed by a

#### Class-Conscious Unionism Backed by a Class-Conscious Labor Party.

"If your demands are backed by a lass-conscious political party, your chances of success are increased two fold. In the first place, a refusal may cause a lockout, just as it does now in the pure and simple Union. But with this new feature, every lock-out not only causes economic loss, but threatens the capitalist with the total loss of political For every day the strike continnes new voters are being added to the Socialist Labor Party, and the success of this party does not only mean an increase of wages, but a total destruction

crease of wages, but a total destruction of the wages system, and, consequently, the power of the capitalist to live on the labor of others.

"Hetween these two dilemmas it is plain that he will rather give a little more, in the form of wages, than continue the strike, and egg the workers on to his complete annihilation. For this reason, a Union supported by a political reason, a Union supported by a political party is much more powerful than the organization that cries 'No politics in the Union!' Organize in the S. T. &

the Union!" Organize in the S. T. & L. A."

Comrade Jacob was followed by Comrade Elbert, who defended political action, and showed that trade organizations could only be successful when backed by a political organization like the Socialist Labor Party. In proof of this he read extracts from a report showing the work accomplished by European Lithographers' Associations, organized on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance plan.

#### Fakir Ficke Falsifying.

The telling arguments of Comrade Ebert aroused the fakirs to the highest point of excitement. They began to fear that their "slate" would be broken and their prey escape them. At this point Secretary Miller whispered to the chairman, and he immediately announced that the next speaker would be Mr. (?) How men laying any claim to intelligence could fisten to such an Ignorant ranter as this fellow is hard to explain, and it must be supposed that he would not have been allowed to speak at all if the schemes of the fakirs had not been in such danger. He carried every mark of the ward heeler.

He began by saying he was a Socialist, and proceeded to prove that, instead, he was a first-class fraud. He was so carried away by the fear of Socialist success that he was thrown entirely off his guard, and proceeded to lie in a most reckless manner about the S. T. & L. A. and its officers. Of course, he had to take the cudgels for the discredited and blackmailing International Union of Ci-garmakers by rehashing the falsehood about the Alliance having scabbed it at

unless you own the machinery of your craft there can be no improvement in your condition, but, on the contrary, that condition will become harder and more hopeless until you finally settle down into a state of abject slavery.

"Capitalism, the modern system of industry, relies entirely upon monopoly of the means of labor for its existence. And to continue the monopoly it has seized the political powers, and through them the power to enact the laws and institutions that make the system of wage-robbery valid. And in case the exploited wage earner. finding his lot too hard, rebels against their robbery, they summon to their aid the police, militia, the army, or even the navy if that becomes uccessary, to beat into subjection the helpless victims of their injustice and exploitation.

Even this research the second chiefs of failed to do so, and how the S. T. & L. A. not only organized them. but secured an increase of wages as well. Ficke did not dare to reply. He sneaked to the back of the hall and rejoined his fellow fakirs and no doubt was roundly rated fakirs and no doubt was roundly rat for his stupidity.

An effort was made to establish

An ellort was made to establish a temporary organization. The plan to immediately establish a permanent one had to be abandoned owing to the unexpected discomfiture of the fakirs. The meeting adjourned to meet some other der.

### Utah's S. L. P. Vote.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, May 6.-A bye-election was held here last week to fill he vacancy created by the unseating of Roberts in Congress. While the Democratic candidate carried the day, the Socialist Labor Party scores a big increase. John H Hamlin, the S. L. P. candidate, polled 627 votes, a fact that has caused much attention, and is stirring up much discussion.

The Congress district embraces twentyseven counties. With three exceptions, S. L. P. votes were cast in all. thrree execptions are: Kane, Piute and

thrree execptions are: Kane, Piute and San Juan. As to the twenty-four counties that polled an S. L. P. vote, they rank as follows:

Salt Leke, with 323; Juab, with 62; Utah, with 45; Weber, with 41; Sanpete, with 38; Cache, with 26; Sevier, with 19; Tovele, with 13; Summit, with 11; Box Elder and Davis, with 6 each; Grand, Millard and Morgan, with 5 each; Emery, with 4; Garfield, Uintah and Washington, with 3 each; Wayne, Wasatch and Carbon, with 2 each; and Beaver, Iron and Rich, with 1 each.

Another feature of the election is that it records the fact that the Populists have lost their identity. They were absorbed by the Democratic,—that residuary legatee of all the freak and reform political movements of the land.

your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitaty work at the office

## Rousing Meeting of Cigarmakers at Cooper Union.

#### DOWN WITH THE FAKIRS!

The Eyes of the Striking and Locked-Out Cigarmakers Opened by Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Speeches-Picket Committee and Label Committee Men of Fakirs in Force to Try and Prevent the Workers from Hearing the Speakers-Fakirdom Howled Down and Bundled Out of the Hall.

The mass meeting of the striking and ocked-out cigarmakers, called by Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union, L. A. 141, S. T & L. A., at Cooper Union on the 5th inst., was a memorable occasion: fully a thousand people were there, and the labor fakirs, who attended in considerable numbers, must be given credit for having contributed their full share to the effectiveness of the meetng. The disturbances that they tried to raise, their efforts to break up the meeting, and the questions that they put-all helped to illustrate the many points scored by the speakers, and proving to the rank and file of the cigarmakers present that the labor fakir officers of the International Union ran the union and the strikes, not for the benfit of the men, but for the ben-efit of the salaries drawn by these offi-

Union ran the union and the strikes, not for the bensit of the men, but for the bensit of the bensit claimed the abolition of the wages sys-tem of Slavery. There was only one such political party in the land—the So-cialist Labor Party; it had proved its integrity so thoroughly that not one of its worst defamers believed the truth of his charges; and it had proved its vital-ity by mopping the floor—with traitors from within and holding up its colors from within and holding up its colors triumphantly, defiantly, against the banded foe without. There was only one trade organization—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance—that was built upon the proper lines. It alone was so framed as to render the life of the labor fakir in its midst impossible. The present strike and lockout had come to its present desperate pass due to the felonious leadership of the International Union: whatever chance there was for winning, of at least saving something winning, of at least saving from the wreck depended wholly promptness of the men to organize themselves in the S. T & L. A. Represented and led by such a respected and honorable body, the men might yet prevail. Otherwise, their slaughter would be inevitable.

#### Question and Answer. A question asked to the closing speaker

by a man in the audience deserved tion. The man declared his unqualified approval of all the principles and tactics announced by the speakers; nevertheless,

approval of all the principles and tactics announced by the speakers; nevertheless, "in the name of humanity," said he, "this strike and lockout is like a very sick man," and he wanted to know whether it was wise to approach such a sick man with the declaration that he was going to die and there was no hope for him.

The questioner was answered thus: "Your comparison is excellent. If a patient is brought to so low a condition on account of being treated by quacks, THE thing to do for him is, not to leave the quacks alone so as to practice further on the patient and to get more fees, but to fire them out (loss applease.) This strike and lockout IS a sick man, a very sick man. It has been brought to death's door by the ignoranuses and quacks, the corrupt International Union place-men. 'In the name of humanity,' it is INhuman to leave this patient in the hands of the leaches. The thing to do is to give the patient—the strike and lockout—a chance, by grabbing these fakir-quacks by the nape of the neck and throwing them out of he window."

(Loud and prolonged esplease.)

# TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, cent a copy: 100 to 500 copies, % cent copy: 500 or more, 1/2 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

#### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In	1890	18,881
- In	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	88,188
In	1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In	1898	82,204
	1899	
(Usasili)		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

A pig may poke his nose in the trough and nothing outside it; but if you've a man's heart and soul in you, you can't be easy a-making your own bed an' leaving the rest to lie on the stenes.—GEORGE ELIOT.

#### IN THE DAILY PEOPLE BUILD-ING.

Last week's number of THE PEOPLE was issued in transitu, while moving from the old and temporary to the new and permanent quarters of the Party's national organ; this week's number is issued from THE PROPLE'S, the Party's, the ante" to the men to stiffen their backs

While the various offices in the building are yet far from being in shape, yet the most important ones are forward enough to allow work being done in them. In all the other rooms work is being pushed; and an effort will be made to have the Party's Hoe Perfecting Pressthe gun from whose throat will issue THE DARLY PROPLE-mounted in time to enable it to operate before the dele gates to the National Convention, that is to meet June 2, and issue a virgin pro duction in their presence

The S. L. P. buzz-saw is putting in improved gear, and getting its teeth well sharpened.

### FINANCIERING WITH INJUNC-

TIONS. Facts innumerable have been reported in these columns that went to prove the International Union of Cigarmakers, Messrs. Gompers & Strassers' organization, to be not a labor organization at all. but essentially a banking concern, run for the purpose of creating a "Gold Reserve," so as to secure, in the midst of declining wages with the rank and file, the increasing salaries of the "Union's" placemen-Presidents, Financiers, Strike Committeemen. Label Committeemen, "Organizera," and other leeches on the backs of the workers. Only recently an instance in point was quoted: the most striking It was the instance of the almost simultaneous, happenings in Boston and in the Davis factory here in New York. In Boston, the cigarmakers struck against a reduction; at Davis they refused to strike at the command of the International Union. In Boston the "Union" ordered the men back with the threat that they would be stigmatized as scale if they did not go to work: in New York the same "Union" ordered the men to quit work with the threat that they would be stigmatised as beabs if they did go to work. These two orders, seemingly conwere, however, quite consistent with each other. They were consistent with the banking or financiering interests to which alone, at the expense of the workers, the "Union's" pap-grabbing officers devote their attention. In Boston, a strike would bring in no revenue, because all the men are already members, and consequently, in Boston, a strike would cost money and drain the "Gold Reserve," because members are entitled to strike benefits. At Davis' in New York, on the contrary, a strike would be a source of revenue, because the men were not members, and "initiation fees" and other perquisites could be squeezed out of them, and for the same reason the strike there would cost nothing because non-members are not entitled to strike benefits. In short, the "union's" officers guided their conduct both in Boston and New York, by the same load-star, the load-star of their salaries; where the strike would impair the funds from which the officers' salaries come, the strike is countermanded and the men are ordered to submit to lower wages; where a strike would strengthen the funds from which the officers' salaries come, the strike is

The overwhelming majority of cigarmakers in this city are not members of the International Union. They are wise mgh to stay out, being perfectly famil-

ordered, and the workers are ordered out

against their will to starve upon the

streets. That instance was quite strik-

ing. But more striking yet is an in-

cident that has just occurred.

objected to by the leaders, and for this reason: Every time they wanted to make a big haul for their treasury, they whipped large masses of the men into great expectations, got them to go on strike, and thereby fleeced them of "initiation fees," dues, etc., all of which the deluded workers paid in the hope of the 'raise in wages" held out before their eyes. These expectations, of course, failed every time; in regular order the men were sold out and had to return to work beaten. But whatever mishap bethe International Union fakirs: they made their haul: initiation fees, dues, etc., were captured, and no expenditure was incurred, because most of the men. not being members, the "Union's" treasury paid them no strike benefit. Thus things used to run once upon a time; but conditions have changed, and with them methods.

Some ten weeks ago a similar sfrike for a similar haul was ordered by the financiers of the "Union." . Thereupon some five or seven other manufacturers made common cause with this one, and locked out their men. The "Union now attempted a bold financial stroke. In order to secure the big haul of initiation fees and dues of some 8,000 men, it de cided to pay strike benefit for all, members and non-members. This was intended as bait. It was like dropping in a dime to pull out a dollar. In order that the scheme succeed, the strike had to be quickly won. But the manufacturers held out: the financiers thereupon "raised but still the manufacturers held out. To continue to pay strike benefit under such circumstances ceased to be the dropping In of a dime to pull out a dollar; it became the dropping in of a dollar to pull out a dime. This is no financiering, and it had to be stopped. And how did the 'Union" go about to top it? By the back-door process known to fakirdom ITSELF BEOUGHT ABOUT AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ITSELF TO STOP ITSELF FROM PAYING STRIKE BENEFITS!!! !

This was a stroke of financial genius to get out of a hole by. The recently convicted Wall street "Napoleon of Finance" never did anything to equal it. The reprobate fakirs can now strut before their deluded dupes, declare their readiness to pay strike benefits, but announce, with many loud diatribes against the Judge and silent blessings on him. that they are enjoined, and, but for that, their "Union" would "spend its last cent in behalf of Labor."

The Labor Fakir officered International Union of Cigarmakers is no more a labor organization than the army of the Tsar of Russa. As the Russian Army, so is the "Union's" rank and file made up of workingmen, but, just as the the Russian Army, so is this "Union" officered by the worst foes of Labor, who tyrannize, play with it as with a pawn, fleece and sacrifice it.

No wonder the time is ripe for the rallying cry of rebellion that the S. T. & L. A. has issued.

Smash the fakirs!

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The below sets of extracts from the New York capitalist press are singularly luminous. They illustrate the just estimation that the plundering class in power make of bona fide Socialism and of the bogus articles periodically set affoat to deceive; of bona fide unionism, and that spurious article misnamed unionism, and which, in this country at least, is alone extracts demonstrate the fear of the capitalists for the Socialist Labor Party, and their love and affection for the "opposi-

tion" parties. Two May Day parades were held in this city. One was held on Saturday, the 28th of last month; the other on May Day. The former was a fraud, the latter was genuine. The former was gotten up and headed by notorious corruptionists in the Labor Movement in this city, it was marshalled by a leading labor fakir, William F. Derflinger, of "Roose velt-MacDonough Legion" celebrity, and it was flavored by the bogus Socialist parties of the city, with neither organi-sation, vote or standing; the latter was the creature of the New Trades Union organizations in the city: from top to bottom it was truly representative of the purest, most intelligent, most virile and ost effective elements in the Labor Movement of New York and vicinity; it was headed by the Socialist Labor Party, Section New York, that political organisation of the proletariat that has earned the hatred of Labor's foes, that drawn upon itself all the shafts of these. and that, trampling down all their machinations, stands to-day a recognized power, steadily triumphant. The former, inherently worthless, lacked, despite all brag and bombast of fakirdom, even that

appearance of strength that numbers might seem to impart; at best it num-bered 3,500; the latter, inherently powerful, and not needing numbers to puff it, fell very little, if any, behind the other in numerical strength. Finally, the former, being made of straw, fizzled away at Union Square; the latter, consisting of veterans, culminated in a mammoth mass meeting.

excellent style, atyle that fact that they understood them both to be real "demonstrations;" the former a demonstration of atter impotence, so utter as to deserve and need booming: latter a demonstration of power that deserves and requires suppression-at least the attempt to suppress.

The World, bestows a front page report, over a column long, upon the demenstration of impotence, and pats it on the back with the following string of fic-

Over 30,000 persons were in line. It was the biggest labor demonstration ever witnessed in this city. William F. Derflinger was the Grand Marshal. The demonstration was concluded by a meeting which filled Urilon Square and the side streets to overflowing.

So great was the marching throng that the last two divisions of the parade were unable to find a place in the square and had to dishand before they reached it.

Besides its size, the parade was remarkable for the fact that the trades unions connected with the Central Federated Union, formerly most conservative, marched behind the red flags of the Socialists, and cheered the Socialist spreches, from the cottage in Union Square, to the echo. In fact, there were ten red flags to each American lag carried by the paraders.

More than one bundred organizations, including the various branches of the Socialist Labor and the Socialist Democratic parties, now united were propresented, and some turned out their membership almost to a man.

As to the demonstration of power, how-

As to the demonstration of power, howyer, that paper wisely thinks it wise the least said about it the better. and tries to dispose of it with this squib: SMALL PARADE BY THE DE LEON FACTION

OF SOCIALISTS.

About five hundred followers of Daniel De Leon, the deposed leader of the Socialist Labor Party, who still maintain an organization under that name, had a little parade of their own last night in opposition to the big Socialist and Labor parade of Saturday, About five handred were in line, half of them boys. Only red flags were carried.

The Sun, in the course of a somewhat shorter report on the demonstration of impotence, in which, while falling greatbelow The World, still feels constrain ed to more than double the actual figures. romances thus:

The May Day parade of the Socialist Labor Party and the Central Federated Union which took place last night was larger than former years. There were more flags and transparencies. It was the regular annual Socialist parade, on which every Socialist who can walk takes part, and added to them were the Central Labor Union organizations. There were nearly 0,000 marchers.

But when it comes to the hated dem onstration of power, this paper closely follows Hungry Joe's report in size and contents, thus:

DE LEONITES' MAY DAY PARADE A SMALL ONE.

About five bundred persons, one-half of them boys, took part in the parode of the De Leon wing of the Socialist Labor Party last evening. The parade started from Tenth street and First avenue and marched to Union Square, where a meeting marched to Union Square, where a meeting was held. Speeches were made by Dan-iel De Leon, Patrick Murphy, Julian Plerce and others.

The Times, the paper through which still breathes the spirit of that Governor Roswell P. Flower, who himself signed the 10-hour law for the railroad workers, and immediately broke it by hurling the whole militia of the State upon the Buffalo strikers so as to help the railroad capitalists to break the 10-hour law -that visionary paper that imagines the Right to Plunder Labor is forever, starts its report of the demonstration of weakness with these significant words:

Organized labor held its annum Spring parade and demonstration last night. At least twenty thousand workingmen and wo-men, representing all trades, were in line.

Coming, however, three days later to dodges figures, draws upon its imagina tion for "divisions in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party," and says:

Thousands listen to rabld speeches in Union Square. Union Square.

General denunciation of existing condi-tions and representative bodies.

Division on Debs.

Finally the policy-shop Daily News whooper-up for Tammany, spread itself over a column and a half, and reached the climax at both ends. What that climax was, on the side of the demonstration of impotence, may be judged from the following delirium tremens whoon:

Labor's May Day demonstration passed away beneath a halo of glory, and it was almost dawn this morning when the last of the 50,000 or more men, women and children directly interested in the celebration left Union Square Park.

The parade, in which 100 organizations marched 40,000 strong, was a success from start to finish.

start to finish.

The speech-making at Union Square was greeted with true enthusiasm, and the leaders in the movement deserve unlimited

demonstration of that body that last year shattered all the Daily News' hopes about the Socialist Labor Party being smashed-as to that demonstration, the Daily News says NOT ONE WORD!

Could X-rays more completely betray the hidden recesses of the body than these sets of extracts betray the inner thoughts of the capitalist press? They betray the fact that the capitalist press fully accepts the Socialist claim that capitalism has nothing to fear from bogus Uunionism or bogus Socialism, and that, with true animal instinct, the Beast of Capitalism de tects its deadly foe, the foe that will alay t, in the Socialist Labor Pary and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The capitalist press is not always

The Danish paper Arbeideren has expired. Its career serves well to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The paper was the Danish organ of the Socialist Labor Party, published in Chiago. As such, and so long as it was such, it prospered. Then came the July 10 crash, and the paper went over to the Kangaroos. Now it is dead.

The S. L. P. does not consist of sheep, Its membership can not be dragged at the heels of any one man, or set of men. Officers may be disloyal; they may desert; but they can carry only their own dis graced bodies with them. The Danish comrades could not be delivered. paper having deserted the Cause, they left it to its fate. And that merited fate soon overtook it.

But this is not all. With the death of Arbejderen another lesson is learned. The subscription list of the paper has een turned over to a silly capitalist paper, the Review... Kangarooism beaded towards capitalism. Conceived

## DOWN WITH SOCIALISTS!

BY WILLIAM BRACKE.

"Down with the Socialists!" This cry has been often raised; not improbably you have heard it before now, dear reader possibly you have joined in it yourself, or at least it may have hung upon your -so general is the belief that Socialism and wickedness are identical. I can well imagine your transport of indigna tion at the deed of the fiend Norcross. who, in the insane pursuit of his own selfish ends, was ready to sacrifice the lives of scores of human beings; I can magine your readiness to tear pieces, to impale him as a horrible example, to bury him alive, to consign him to the flames, or to wreak any other act of vengeance upon him. No punishment inflicted upon so recklses a criminal would seem excessive. Now, then are not the Socialists criminals of the same stripe with Norcross? Are we not told they propose to do away with everything sacred-property, wedlock, the family? Have they not been charged with arson and murder? Are they not. at bottom, more damnable even than a Norcross? Is it not their purpose to inflict their pestiferous ideas upon the whole of humanity, while Norcross's deed could at worst destroy the lives of one or two dozen people only?

These and such like thoughts have probably at some time crossed your mind, dear reader; and if you yourself did not think so, some neighbor of yours, someone or other whom you have met, has cer-tainly felt this way and given vent to his

feelings.

If, indeed, you have ever indulged in such thoughts and have put to yourself the honest question, "What, after all, do I actually know about the Socialists?" you must have admitted to yourself that your knowledge on the subject was next to nothing; that you have been influenced not so much by a clear knowledge of the wickedness of the aims of Socialists, as by an ill-defined prejudice against them. But an intelligent man must KNOW what he does; he must be able to account to himself for his acts; when he hates and persecutes others he must be certain that his conduct is just. No good and intelligent man will be willing to hate and and persecute people whose aims are sensible and whose motive is justice.

Let us, then dear reader,look into these Socialists, and ascertain what it is they want. At the close of our investintion you may then with a clear conscience and deliberately, either set your face against all Socialist aspirations with redoubled force, should you have become convinced of their wickednss: or, should you have discovered that their aims are good and just, add your efforts to theirs. Whosever you may be, dear reader. I wish to believe that you are not inclined to hug wrong and reject right. If, indeed, you have ever indulged in

wrong and reject right.

#### The "Division" Libel.

"The Socialists want to divide," so we are told with positiveness. People will have it that the Socialists want to plunde every one who owns property: that they will then divide up this plunder equally among all; and that, as soon as inequal ity in property shall have again asserted itself, a new division will be undertaken, and so on. Above all, we are told, are money and land to be the subject of di-

Now, pray tell me, dear reader, have you ever met anyone who actually pro-poses such a plan? Never! Such a person you cannot have met; there none such. Such a plan of a general division would be the craziest the human brain ever conceived. To whom would a railroad, for instance, be alotted? Who is to receive the rails? Who the locomorailroad, for instance, be alotted? Who is to receive the rails? Who the locomotive? Who is to receive a coach or car? As everyone would be entitled to as much as anyone else, there would be no method of equal distribution other than to smash up everything, and let one man carry off the spokes of a wheel, another the splinter of a door, a third a coupling pin, a fourth a section of the boiler, etc. Such things, assuredly, are not thought of even in a lunatic asylum.

As to a division of the money and soil of the country, the thing does not, at first blush, seem so ridiculous; no physical impossibility stands in its way; and, accordingly, the charge may have a color of truth. But let us see.

In the first place, the money and soil of a country, constitute only a part of the total wealth, while the money alone is a very small fraction thereof. Even if Socialists did contemplate the division of these, the charge that they want to divide ALL property would fall, and would have to be limited to the smaller portion of the nation's wealth. But even this amended charge will nove upon closer inspection as essentially silly as the other.

the nation's wealth. But even mended charge will prove upon closer in-ection as essentially silly as the other.

In the second place, with regard to the oil, there would have to be as many barns and homesteads, or factories and other improvements as there are allotments of land; each proprietor would have to be equipped with all the means requisite to cultivate the soil or produce upon it with our these the land itself would be of no use whatever to him. To under stand this, while keeping in mind the ne cessity of production upon a large scale is to understand the utter futility of the division of the land. History has taught that such a procedure can bring no help During the great French Revolution of 1789-a revolution initiated and carried through by the class that has now become dominant; namely the capitalist class-it was believed that the French agricul it was believed that the French agricul-turalists could be made happy by dividing among them the large landed estates. And what was the result? The French farmers are so poor to-day that many of them live in hovels that hardly described farmers are so poor to-day that many of them live in hovels that hardly deserve the name of houses. And are our own American small farmers, who constitute the bulk of our farming population, much better off? Only the large bonanza farm or plantation proprietors thrive; as to the small farmer, despite the advant-ages of a young country, his labors are often more arduous than those of anyages of a young country, his labors are often more arduous than those of anyone else; he is driven to work himself to a bone to keep his property free from debt, and even then he does not usually succeed. His distress comes from the circumstance that, under existing economic conditions, agriculture cannot be carried on successfully unless large tracts of land are worked with the most improved agricultural machinery. What agricultural land is now experiencing, urban, or land used for industrial purposes, has long ago experienced. Capitalism has invaded the fields as it has the cities. The day of small production has gone by never to return, only a production upon a large scale, carried on cooperatively, and impelled by powerful machinery, can be successful. This is a fact of which none more than the Socialists are penetrated, and which they nreach at all times. The division of the land would accordingly, imply the division

sion of forces. Socialists stand for just the reverse.

#### A Ridiculous Anecdots.

Again, with regard to the division of money, an anecdote, invented years ago for the purpose of ridiculing the aspirations of the people, may be here quoted with contrary effect. The yarn is that a rich New York banker was once costed by two workingmen with these words: "Sir, you are a rich man; we want to divide with you!' The banker was no wise disconcerted, but calmly pulling out his purse, said: "With all my heart: the thing can be done on the spot; it needs no complicated arithmetic: I am worth ten millions:"—great glee on the countenances of the would-be dividersthere are to-day fifty million inhabitants. of the United States; each one is, accordingly, entitled to twenty cents from me: here is your share," saying which he handed the two workingmen four nickels apiece, and walked off smiling in his sleeves, while the two fellows stood looking at each other with long faces.

This anecdote is a boomerang. The charge that the Socialists would divide the land, investigation shows to be a lie of the whole clearly the stook of the whole clearly the saying the land.

This anecdote is a boomerang. The charge that the Socialists would divide the land, investigation shows to be a lie of the whole cloth; the charge that they would divide even so divisible a thing as money is self-evidently ridiculous. The whole charge about "division" is a fabrication to deceive the people; it is an insult to the intelligence of our masses. But this insult will be resented. People cannot long be fooled with nursery tales and bugaboo stories. They cannot fail to realize that the increasing numbers of Socialists cannot be animated by insane objects. There are crazy neople enough in the world, but the 24,000 citizens who cast last November their ballot for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, in the State of New York, and the S5,000 who voted for the Socialist Labor Party's ticket last year in the United States, cannot possibly be all crazy! Behind and at the bottom of such a movement there must be something else than insanity. ment there must be something else than

insanity.

If you attend the public meetings held by the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, if you look into their papers, their literature, or their publications, you will arrive at the conviction that Socialists, so far from proposing the introduction, aim at the abolition of "division." This may sound strange to you; yet it is the fact.

### The Socialists know that it is now, un-

der the present system, that "division" is in full bloom, and they furthermore hold that "division" is now carried on in the most unjust manner imaginable. Think ony of all the savings and other banks. the life insurance companies that have "failed" as the term goes, during the last ten years down to date, almost all of whose officers are not only well-to-do today, but leading men in he commonwealth, enjoying the highest reputation; think of the tens of thousands of banruptcies that are registered every year,a large percentage if not a majority, are fraudulent, and by means of which a highway robbery sort of "division" is practised upon other people's property. But it is by no means the Socialists who first dis-covered the secret that "division" is prac-tised to-day and in most unjust manner at that. The fact is attested even by

tised fo-day and in most unjust manner at that. The fact is attested even by people who rank among the adversaries of Socialism. You have surely heard of an Englishman named John Stuart Mill; he is considered one of the greatest intellects among the foes of Socialism, and his class has heralded his fame everywhere. Now, then, this great political economist of the capitalist class has this to say upon the subject:

"As we now witness, the proceeds of labor are being distributed in almost inverse proportion to labor, so that the largest shares thereof fall to the lot of those who never work at all, the next largest is harvested by those whose labor is nominal only, and so downwards, the reward of labor becomes harder and more disagreeable, and the most exhausting and most repulsive kind of labor cannot count with certainty on earning the most indispensable support of life." support of life."

This sounds shocking; nevertheless, if you look around, if you draw upon your own experience, do you not, dear reader, find the statement confirmed? Those into whose laps flow new riches day by day, those who can tumble from one enjoyment into another, have not one enjoyment into another have not, probably, done during their whole lives a single stroke of useful work; without working themselves, they sponge up the fruits of the labors of others. On the other hand, look at those who eat their daily bread in the sweat of their brow; look at the workingman—at him who is daily bread in the sweat of their brow; look at the workingman—at him who is constrained to work for wages. If he is skilled, diligent and strong, and withla is not left in the lurch by bad luck, he may possibly succeed in hying by a few savings the large majority of the wageworkers do not, however, despite all their skill, industry and strength succeed in doing even that little; when they breathe their last breath they are as poor as they were on the first day they started in to work; and how many are not those who despite all their industry are unable to shield themselves and their families from hunger! Just go, deen reader, among the weavers of New England; the coal and iron miners of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington; the digarmakers and all other manufacturing hauds in our large cities; look, in fact, into every corner of our country; what will you see?—industrious human beings, men, women and children, working, if they at all have a chance to work, at starvation wages during inhumanly long hours. Do they ever get the full proceds of their labor?—No, never!—Do they get enough for their almost ceaseless, hard work, to live as man should live?—In very exceptional cases only! Look at the clerks, salesmen and saleswomen in our groceries, dry-gods and other shops, who must be decently and even neatity clad and can rarely sit down and enjoy a regular meal, at wages that can scarcely keep body and soul together! Look at our car drivers and conductors who are nagged for ten hours a day in all sorts of weather and in very responsible posiall other manufacturing hauds in our large cities; look, in fact, into every corner of our country; what will you see?—industrious human beings, men, women and children, working, if they at all have a chance to work, at starvation wages during inhumanly long hours. Do they ever get the full proceds of their labor?—No, never!—Do they ever get one-half thereof?—Hardly ever!—Do they get enough for their aimost ceaseless, hard work, to live as man should live?—In very exceptional cases only! Look at the clerks, salesmen and saleswomen in our groceries, dry-gods and other shops, who must be decently and even nearly clad and can rarely sit down and enjoy a regular meal, at wages that can scarcely keep body and soul together! Look at our car drivers and conductors who are ngaged for ten hours a day in all sorts of weather and in very responsible positions at scanty wages. Look at our agricultural laborers, whose wages, according to the United States census, amount to little more than \$200 a year without boarding and lodging, but to much less with full board—and to about half as much all over the South! Look at our tenement house cigarmakers, tailors and shoemakers, who, in company with their wives and one or more children are huddled together in miserable dens, at work for 14, 16, 18 hours a day at wages that are a disgrace to civilization.

### Division Among Middle Class.

Such is the case with the wage-workers low is it with the small, independent producer—the self-employing small trader, manufacturer and farmer? As to the self-employing mechanic, you will not find him, dear reader, except in off corners of the country, he is not even a vanishing element of our population, as the other small self-producers are, he may be said to have vanished already. What is it that struck him? The same cyclone in which our small traders, man-

(Continued to page 4.)



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM-What tomfoolery are now again up to?

BROTHER JONATHAN-In what way! U. S..—I'm told you are going to ite a Bryan club. That's tomfoolery enough I'm sure, for any workingman.

B. J.-Oh, you make me tired! suppose you wold like me to join you Socialist Labor Party!

U. S .- That would be sensible, indeed! So sensible that I couldn't quite expect & from you, as yet. But I thought yes sense enough to stay away from any of the capitalist parties that you have been flopping over to for the last ten year, and each of which has in turn betrayal

B. J. (with a condescending nod of the head) -You see it is this way: You & cialists are right. You have the right theory. But, Lord, how impractical year Your route goes too slow It will take an awful long time before you edicate the people and get there. Socialism We want to move on faster, is too slow. This slow system of education will never to the work. I want to get there by

U. S .- Hem! B. J.-By the way. I want you be ioin our new Union.

U. S .- On what principles have you eganized it?
B. J.—"Principles"? U. S.—Yes, "principles,". The quetion seems to surprise you. Do you ever

start a thing without some principle? B. J.-Well, I don't know about "prisciples." What we want is to get up Union of our trade. Bring in all the

Strike for higher wages-U. S .- And get left? With nobody at he end of the strike having anything to show for it except the salarled officers!

B. J. (impatiently)—Well, what would you have us do? Would you have us remain unorganized so that the boss could

grind us down? U. S .- Oh, no! I believe in organiza tion. But there is "organisation" and "organization." I believe in "organization" that is organization; I don't believe in a thing called "organization" that leaves you more helpless than before like all these pure and simple, eld-style British Unions, that have presided over the steady degradation of us working

B. J.-Well, how would you have w organize?

U. S .- I would like to see an organistion of our craft where the men know what the issue is between Capital and Labor; where they understand that there is no salvation for them unless they themselves own their machinery of production; where they understand that, the way things now stand, they can't eves improve their condition, unless, with every palliative that they strive for and get, they keep in mind the necessity of pushing on to the conquest of the public powers: where they understand that a Union is only a capitalist device to paralyze the Labor Movement unless the Union operates hand in hand with a class-cop-

ed schemes, and Socialists.

B. J.—Lemme go!
U. S.—Not yet, you double-faced fair!
Not before you tell me exactly what dist politician has you in pay this trip, what leech of a capitalist has you on what leech of a capitalist has you on the secretary of the sec

what leech of a capitalist has you on pension list. Just cough up the service or I'll kick you black and blue for tryst the confidence game on me.

B. J. (collapsed like a dishcloss)
Well, I'll tell you. Pat Keenan—U. S.—The Tammany ward politiciss of the 16th A. D.?

B. J.—Yes, he is paying me for booing Bryan, and the capitalists who are with him want me to get up Unions the will pass resolutions for their politicandidates this fall. Now, lemme silu. U. S. (gives him a parting kick) and if I catch you at this dirty was again, wherever it may be. I'll structure of your class. Go!

### Lectures.

CHELSEA MASS.
May 6. Chas. Eroll, of Providence B.
stereopticon lecture on Machinery
Trusts, 7.30 p. m. G. A. R. Hall,
street, admission, 10 cents.
NEW YORK.
May 10. J. C. Hozza. "Problem of
Day and Their Solution." People's

9 Seventh street (Non-Party melles).

### FORCES OF NATURE

That Are Placed Gratis in the Capitalist's Hands by Machinery.

The productive forces resulting from co-operation and division of labor cost capital nothing. They are natural forces of social labor. So, also, physical forces, like steam, water, etc., when appropriated to productive processes, cost noth-But just as a man requires lungs to breathe with, so he requires something that is work of man's hand in order to consume physical forces productively. A water-wheel is necessary to exploit the force of water and a steam-engine to excovered, the law of the deviation of the magnetic needle in the field of an electric current or the law of the magnetization of iron, around which an electric

#### Cost Never a Penny.

But the exploitation of these laws for the purposes of telegaphy, etc., necessitates a costly and extensive apparatus. The tool, as we have seen, is not externinated by the machine. From being a dwarf implement of the human organism, it expands and multiplies into the imment of a mechanism created by man. Capital now sets the laborer to work, not with a manual tool, but with a machine which itself handles the tools. Although, threfore, it is clear at the first glance that, by incorporating both stupendous physical forces and the natural sciences, with the process of production, modern industry raises the productiveness of labor to an extraordinary degree, it is by no means equally clear that this increased productive force is not, on the other hand, purchased by an increased expenditure of labor. Machinery, like every other component of constant capital, creates no new value, but yields up its own value to the product that it serves to beget. In so far as the machine has value, and, in consequence, parts with value to the product, it forms at element in the value of that product. Instead of being cheapened, the product is made dearer in proportion to the value of the machine. And it is clear as noonday that machines and systems of machinery, the characteristics instruments of labor of modern industry, are incompatible more loaded with value than the which itself handles the tools. Although, collecty, the characteristics instruments of labor of modern industry, are incom-parably more loaded with value than the implements used in handicrafts and man-

#### Value Transferred by the Machine.

In the first place, it must be observed e machinery, while always entering as whole into the labor-process, enters into the value-begetting process only by bits. It never adds more value than it loses, on an average, by wear and tear. Hence there is a great difference between the value of a machine and the value transferred in a given time by that machine to the product. The longer the life of the machine in the labor-process, the greater is that difference. It is true, no doubt, as we have already seen, that every instrument of labor enters as a whole into the labor-process. But this differnce into the labor-process. But this differnce between the instrument as a whole and its daily wear and tear is much greater in a machine than in a tool, because the machine, being made from more durable material, has a longer life; because its employment, being regulated by stricly scientific laws, allows of greater economy in the wear and tear of its parts, and in the materials it consumes; and lastly, because its field of production is incomparably larger than that of a tool. After making allowance, both in the case of the machine and of the tool, for their average daily cost—that is, for the value they transmit to the product by their average daily wear and tear,, and for their consumption of auxiliary substances, such as oil, coal, and so on—they each do their work gratuitously, just like the forces furnished by Nature, without the help of mnn. The greater the productive power of the machinery compared with that of the tool, the greater is the strent of its gratuitous service compared with that of the tool. In modern industry, man succeeded for the first time in making the product of his past labor work on a large scale gratuitously, like the forces of Nature.

The Rate of Value-Transferring. tween the instrument as a whole and

### The Bate of Value-Transferring.

Certain general factors of production, ch as buildings, are, in comparison, conomized by being consumed in comesper. In a system of machinery, not the framework of the machine coasumed in common by its numerous sperating implements, but the prime ser, together with a part of the transmechanism, is consumed in com-

mon by the numerous operative machines. Given the differenc between the value of the machinery and the value transferred by it in a day to the product, the exeat to which this latter is value makes be product dearer depends, in the first betance, upon the size of the product— to say, upon its area. Mr. Baynes, of be say, upon its area. Mr. Baynes, of Blachura, in a lecture published in 1858, satinates that "each reaf mechanical home-power will drive 450 self-acting sale spindles, or 15 looms for 40-inch coth, with the appliances for warping, siting, ste." In the first case it is the day's produce of 450 mule spindles, in the second of 200 throatle spindles, in the third of 15 power-looms, over which the tally cost of one horse-power, and the sear and tear of the machinery set in motion by that power, are suprend; so that only a very minute value is transfered by such wear and tear to a pound of yarn or a yard of cloth. The same is the case with the steam hammer menhand above. Since its daily wear and tear, its coal consumption, etc., are spread wer the stupendous masses of iron hammer by it in a day, only a small value and to a hundredweight of iron; but that value would be very great if the respective of the mails.

An analysis and comparison of the lices of commodities produced by handi-

siving in nails.

An analysis and comparison of the sites of commodities produced by handiraits or manufactures, and of the prices of the same commodities produced by achinery, shows generally that, in the roduct of machinery, the value due to last ments of labor increases relatively, but decreases absolutely; in other code, its absolute amount decreases; but a amount relatively to the total value of a product, of a pound of yarn, for insect, increases.

by the Labor-Power It Displaces.

It is evident that, whenever it costs wed by the employment of that ma-there is nothing but a transposi-

ever, that the difference between the labor a machine costs and the labor it savesin other words, that the degree of its productiveness—does not depend on the Report of the Conference and General difference between its own value and the value of the implement it replaces. As

productiveness—does not depend on the difference between its own value and the value of the implement it replaces. As long, as the labor spent on a machine, and consequently the portion of its value a filed to the product, remains smaller than the value added by the workman to the product with his tool, there is always a difference of labor saved in favor of the machine. The productiveness of a machine is, therefore, measured by the human labor-power it replaces. According to Mr. Baynes, 2½ operatives are required for the 450 mule spindles, inclusive of preparation machinery, that are driven by one-horse power. Each self-acting mule spindle, working 10 hours, produces 13 ounces of yarn (average number or thickness); consequently, 2½ operatives spin weekly 365% pounds of yarn. Hence, leaving waste on one side. 3366 pounds of cotton absorb, during their conversion into yarn, only 150 hours' labor, or 15 days' labor of 10 hours each. But with a spinning-wheel, supposing the hand-spinner to produce 13 ounces of yarn in 60 hours, the same weight of cotton would absorb 2,700 days' labor of 10 hours each, or 27,000 hours' labor. Where block printing, the old method of printing calico by hand, has been superseded by machine printing, a single machine prints, with the aid of one man or boy, as much calico of four colors in one hour as it formerly took 220 men to do. Before Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, in 1873, the senaration of the seed from a pound of cotton cost an average day's labor. By means of his invention one negress was enabled to clean 100 pounds daily; and, since then, the efficacy of the gin has been considerably increased. A pound of cotton wool, previously costing 50 cents to produce, included after that invention more unpaid labor, and was consequently sold with greater profit at 10 cents. In India they employ for separating the wool from the seed an instrument, half machine, half tool, called a churka. With this, one man and a woman can clean 28 pounds daily; this the churka invented some years a

#### The Capitalist's Calculation.

As already stated, a steam plow does threepence as 66 men at a cost of 15 shillings. I return to this example in order to clear up an erroneous notion. The 15 shillings are by no means the expression in money of all the labor expended in one hour by the 66 men. If the ratio of surplus labor to necessary labor were 100 per cent, these 66 men would produce in one hour a value of 30 shillling, although their wages-15 shillings-represented only their labor for half an hour. Suppose, then, a machine cost as much as the wages for a year of the 150 men it displaces—say, £3,000—this £3,000 is by no means the expression produced by these 150 men before the in-troduction of the machine, but only of expended for themselves and represented by their wages. On the other hand, the £3,000—the money value of the machine —expresses all the labor expended on its production, no matter in what proportion this labor constitutes wages for the workman and surplus-value for the capitalist. Therefore, though a machine cost as much as the labor-power displaced by it costs, yet the labor materialized in it is even then much less than the living labor it replaces.

The use of machinery for the exclusive

The use of machinery for the exclusive purpose of cheapening the product is limited in this way: that less labor must be expended in producing machinery than is displaced by the employment of that machinery. For the capitalist, however, this use is still more limited. Instead of paying for the labor, he only pays the value of the labor-power employed; therefore, the limit to his using a machine is fixed by the difference between the value of the and the value of the labor-power replaced by it. Since the division of the day's work into necessary and surplus labor differs in different ecountries, and even in the same country at different periods or in different branches of industry; and, further, since the actual wage of the laborer at one time sinks below the value of his labor-power, at another rises above it—it is impossible for the difference between the price of the machinery and the price of the kabor-power replaced by that machinery to vary very much, although the difference between the quantity of labor requisite to produce the machine and the total quantity replaced by firemain constant. But it is the former difference alone that determines the cost to the capitalist of producing a commodity, and, through the pressure of competition, influences his action. Hence the invention, nowadays, of machines in English Propres. to the capitalist of producing a commodity, and, through the pressure of competition, influences his action. Hence the invention, nowadays, of machines in England that are employed only in North America—just as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, machines were invented in Germany to be used in Holland, and just as many a Freach invention of the eighteenth century was exploited in England alone. In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in other branches that, in these latter, the fall of wages below the value of labor-power impedes the use of machinery, and from the standpoint of the capitalist, whose profit comes, not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible. In some branches of the woolen manufacture in England, the employment of children has during recent years been considerably diminished, and in some cases has been entirely abolished. Why? Because the Factory Acts made two sets of children necessary—one working six hours, the other four, or each working five hours. But the parents refused to sell the "half-timers" cheaper than the "full-timers." Hence the substitution of machinery for the "half-timers."

### Squandering of Labor-Power.

Refure the labor of women and of children under ten years of age was forbidden in mines capitalists considered the employment of naked women and zirls, often in company with men, so far sanctioned by their moral code, and especially by their ledgers, that it was only after the passing of the Act that they had recourse to machinery. The Yankees have invented a stone-breaking machine. The English stone-breaking machine. The English stone-breaking to the capital stone-breaking machine. The English do not make use of it, because the "wretch" who does this work gets paid for such a small portion of his labor that machinery would increase the cost of productiveness of a Machine is Measured by the Labor-Power It Displaces. Is syident that, whenever it costs such labor to produce a machine as is such labor to produce a machine as is seed by the employment of that machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation. Hence nowhere do we find a more shameful squandering of human labor-power for the most despicable purposes than in England, the land of machinesy.—Maxx's Capital.

### DAILY PEOPLE.

Activity.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged. ... \$9,249.38
Received from Inily People Conference, per E. Siff. Financial
Secretary
Received from Dully People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier
Received from Section Denver,
OR Received from Section Duluth,
Minn. proceeds of May Day fee. Minn., proceeds of May Day fea-fival.
N. J., proceeds of May Day fea-ityal. arranged by Haledon Branch.
Received from Minor Fund (Cash, Schenectady N. Y., \$2; sale of Kangaroo Song, Gloversville, N. Y., 10c.; C. H. Jacobson, Kane, Pa., 30c.; collected at Section Headquariers, New Haven, Conn., per Chas.Sobey, \$2; Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., \$5)

#### DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

#### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Comrade A. Klein acted as chairman of meeting of Sunday, May 6, and Comrade Louis Cohen, of Essex County, N. J. as secretary pro tem. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Comrade Siff reported that Daily People trustees granted request of Daily People Conference to hold meetings in the future at the Daily People Building. Report adopted. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, May 13, at 3.30 p. m., at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street. New York city.

Comrades Klein and Isaacs were elected act as sergeants-at-arms at next meeting.

ing Committee on Pledges reported prog-ress, and will have detailed report next

Committee on Pledges reported progfess, and will have detailed report next
week.

Organizer Abelson reported that he
would call shortly a mass meeting in a
West Side hall, leaving date to be dicided
by the conference. Voted to have the
meeting held on a week night, same to
be advertised widely by hand-bills and in
THE PEOPLE

He also reported that not all the organizations have settled for tickets of Daily
Peopl Festival, of March 25, held at
Grand Central Palace. The delegates
were urged to proceed energetically in
bringing about a speedy settlement of the
above, as the money is needed for immediate outlays.

Oredentials were presented by Comrade
Seirard, of 25th A. D., Manhattan, and
Comrades Hoenig, Lebovitz and Askinazy,
of L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A. The comrades were seated as delegates.

Comrade Doran presented tickets for
picnic to be held by Section Hudson
County, on Decoration day, proceeds to
go to the Daily People Fund; 190 tickets
were accepted to be distributed among
the delegates.

Twenty-sixth A. D., Manhattan, will,
hold agitation meeting in open air for
DAILY PEOPLE

Comrades are invited to make suggesticking the processor to the above, particu-

on methods of advertising THE DAILY
PROPLE.
Comrades are invited to make suggestions in reference to the above, particularly after personally experimenting with the matter.
Roll call responded to by delegates of the following organizations:
MANHATTAN—Assaembly Districts:
4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th and L. A. 141.

EVICES Assambly Districts: 5th

KINGS—Assembly Districts: 5th, 10th, Branch 2, of 21st.

NEW JERSEY—Sections Hudson County and Essex County.

FINANCIAL REPORT.	
New York-Assebly Districts	
446	\$8.00
19th and 21st	15.00
20th	2.00
23d	6.00
26th	10.00
28th	10.00
32nd and 33rd	15.00
34th and 35th	7 00
Brooklyn.	
21st A. D., Br. 2	10.00
Scandinavian Section, Br. 2	5.50
7th A. D., Br. 2	10.00
Section Hudson Co	18.27
Section Essex Co	25.00
	MINISTERNATURE

DAILY PEOPLE SUBSCRIPTION RATES. 

(Continued to page 4.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

forrespondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, win attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

#### Homestead, Pa., Very Much at Work.

Momestead, Pa., Very Much at Work.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The movement in Homestead is in splendid shape—specially since Comrade Hickey's coming. We have kicked out "for keeps" those of our number who failed to support our licket at the recent municipal election. A few laggards remain, non militant because non-revolutionary. These will either "uspend themselves or develop into the ranks of frauds and be kicked out. We will not be burdened by aleged members refusing to take up their work in the class struggle. We have held three meetings in the last ren days—all well stended—in addition to our regular hall meetings. Have sold about 15 "Bull Pens," 50 "Tragle Pages," and about the same number of "What Menna" and "Reforms" in the same time. Of course, as you know, we are not forgetting subscriptions to The Proctat.

Our new officers are elected with Comrade Lawry as Organizer, Comrade Peter Newman as Recording Secretary, Comrade Matt Dowdell as Firsancial Secretary, Comrade Albin Weigle, Treasurer, and myself as Literary Agent. Candidates in our legislative. State Senatorial and Congressional Districts have been nominated and we are in good shape for the fall campairn. Keep your eye open for the work in these districts, and for Homestead in particular, Death to the pig "boar-zhiva!" Live the Socialist Republic!

THOMAS LAWRY.

Homestead, Pa., May 1.

Homestead, Pa., May 1.

#### O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!

TO THE PEOPLE.—The same floater—kid and alien Grossmann—who visited Newburgh, also visited Pokeepsle. Here he somenow raised enough money to carry him to Newburgh. This was the first time we came across the real attice called Kangaroo. And he was the real stuff. He could lie like a fish. "Look," says he, "the goot ardigles in our Boeple." I pointed out to him that one of those "goot ardigles" in The Bogus is an indorsement of their action from that notorious political Crookdom, C. F. U. He said "You see, this is our result from poring from widin." I called his atention that we are well aware of the fact that they are dead ducks, but he would not have it this way. He wanted to tell me how many States they "control." He commenced with Obio!!! I stopped him right there, and wanted to know why did his party run a ticket of "Socialist Labor party cast by far more votes than their combination of Kangs. Fure and Simplers and McKissonites? His answer was: "Now, you see how Deleon foois you. There is nothing in this; the election did not take place yet!!" Such bare-faced fraud I could not stand any longer. I kicked him out. He then went to a Volkszeitung reader, and with my kick fresh on him, told him I had subscribed for The Bogus. We have here three Volkszeitung reader. One reads it a long time and steady, he believes in free sliver 16-1. One we suspended two years ago for non-payment of ducs, not because he could not pay, but because he never attended a meeting and did not want to pay. The last is a clararmaker: a sick man; must stand by Cigarmakers' Union, because he payed lots of dues and is entitled to beneit. Such are the supporters and readers of that sheet that one time claimed to be a Socialist paper, and on which Socialists wasted their energy, but that time is no more.

#### An Ethical Criticism; Comrade W. S. Dalton Will Close the Debate if He Chooses.

An Ethical Criticism: Comrade W. S. Dalton Will Close the Debate if He Chooses.

TO THE PEOPLE—In the article, "A Photograph," in The People of Abril Sth, W. S. Dalton states that the motto, "The working class, and may it ever be right; but right or wrong, the working class," is the moto of the S. L. P. I deny that there is anything in the platform or teachings of tactics of the S. L. P. that justlies that statement. On the contrary, the S. L. P. came into existence, and its mission is, to combat and overthrow wrong, not to countenance or support wrong. The S. L. P. is circuifically right in principles and tactics. Being based upon sight as its foundation, how could it support or sympathize with the working class or any other class wrong, without itself becoming wrong, the S. L. P. would be wrong in supporting wrong, which would be equitalent to committing suicide. The mission of the S. L. P. is to overthrow wrong by educatir: the working class in the right principles and tactics, which it must adopt before it can over throw the wrong of capitalism from which it suffers and will continue to suffer until it adopts the right principles and tactics of the S. L. P.

The S. L. P. is of and for the working class into last principles and tactics of the S. L. P.

The S. L. P. is of and for the working class, "its class," to abandon wrong, and thereby throw off its chains of wage slavery. And although the S. L. P. is right, and doing all it can to persuade the working class, "its class," to abandon wrong, and thereby throw off its chains of the fakir-ridden pure and simplers and other misguided renegades of its class. Is that a reason why the S. L. P. an never abandon the working class, no more than it can abandon itself: yet its efforts

## Dem. and Rep. Politicians Officiate at a Debe Meet-

ing, and Labor Pays the Freight.

gust at the time I wasted in listening to this apostle of humbug.

East Liverpool, O., April 27. Detch.

#### Principles of Common Sense.

TO THE PEOPLE - Kindly answer for the benefit not of the undersigned, but a few others in this vicinity, the following

few others in this vicinity, the following question:

If the Constitution and Laws of an organization state that "a majority of two-thirds of the members present at any business meeting shall be sufficient to expel any member," can an organization, upon the above law, expel any member, without cause or reason? If not, why not? Again, can a member be expelled from any Section without cause or reason, providing the necessary two-thirds vote is obtained for expulsion?

These are questions the proba! ity of These are questions the probatity of

#### Denver, Colo., May 1.

Denver, Colo., May 1.

[Questions can hardly be answered without understanding their bearing. We are at a loss to understand the above questions. All that we can do is to state the general principles that the experience of rave—growing in wisdom and decency—has established. Possibly the questions asked may feel answered when brought to the touch of the following general observations:

1. The person who joins an organization is entitled to human treatment at its hands. Expulsion without trial is inhuman. If trial is had, and expulsion follows, the question of whether there was just cause or not is purely academic. There can be no expulsion except by a majority. If the majority so decides, the just cause is implied. In civilization, majorities rule.

2. Where an organization has by-laws requiring a two-thirds majority for expulsion, no expulsion is valid without such constitutional majority.—Ed. The Peoplel.

#### No Comment Needed.

No Comment Needed.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., April 17.

Mr. J. A. Wagiand, Girard, Konsas,

Dear Sir.—Inasmuch as I was one of the contributors to the fund to send The Appeal to Keason to all of the editors in the United States, and having been informed that a paper known as The Popula. In South ask that you please be kind enough to send it to them. This paper has been running about ten years, and is they are not receiving The Appeal. I would nok that you please be kind enough to send it to them. This paper has been running about ten years, and is they are not receiving The Appeal. I thought perhaps you had overlooked it in making up your list. And, friend Wayiand, I am sorry that you have taken the stand you have in supporting the Social benecratic party, and I can assure you that had I known that you were going to take such a stand. I for one would not have contributed to the fund for sending the Appeal to the various editors. And I will say furthermore, had the comrades here known that you were going completely back on Socialism, and taking up with a middle movement, The Appeal would not have received the support from this section of the country that it has, and when their subscription expires the large majorof them will not renw. But I presume you will receive subscriptions enough from the capitalist and middle classes to more than counteract the loss of a few subscriptions from the poor wage slaves. And now, in conclusion, I will say that we are still carrying on an aggressive warfare against the corruption and oppression of the working class, and stands for the abolition of the wage slave system, namely, the Socialist Labor Party; and we are going to continue the light until we conquer or we die. At the municipal election, held here the election isst fail, having gained 30 per die. At the municipal election, held here the third of this month, we are proud to say that we mede magnificent gains since the election last fall, having gained 30 per cent. I tell you, the S. I. P. boys here are made of the right kind of clay.

I remain yours very respectfully.

W. E. TEN EYCK.

II.

Mr. W. E. Ten Eyek.

II.

Dear Sir.—This Propte at 61 Beacon St., is a new publication and has been overlooked. The Appeal has been going to the "People" at some other number where Deleon reigned supreme. However, is compliance with your request, I have placed the Capitalist-supported organ at 61 Beacon St. on the list.

The money for the sustainence of Deleon and his gaug has no other source but from the Tammany leaders; that, of course, is where it comes from. The alleged Socialist organization has acknowledged his kingship and prevented the growth of the Socialist movement in this country for years, but it is no longer a factor in politics. It lives on bate, and all those who desire to live in that atmosphere are welcome. Deleon is an anarchist and advocates propaganda by "the deed," Your movement in Colorado has not progressed and never will under that leadership. At least the points I have noticed is of that sickly appearance which precedes an early demise. The Appeal can live without the assistance of people who do not want people to read Socialism except that has a brand of Deleon on it.

Socialism is growing in just the proportion as it has cast of Deleonism. The best are leaving. Respectfully.

J. A. WAYLAND.

Dict. W-G.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., April 30.
TO THE PEOPLE, New York City.—
I herewith enclose you a letter which I received a short time ago from Mr. J. A. Wayland, of Girard, Kansas. I received this letter in reply to one I wrote him, of which I also send you a copy. If you can make use of the enclosed letter you are at liberty to do so, and please let me know if the Appeal is sent to the office of The Proper.

the best men in the S. L. P. have left it, it is evident that the S. D. P. don't want the better element of Socialists in its ranks, for it is certainly having a monkey-and-parrot of a time with the so-called 'best men in the S. L. P.' If they can not get along with the "best of the S. L. P.," I wonder what they would do with some of the rest of us?

I remain fraternally yours.

W. E. TEN EYCK.

"A Batch of Questions that We Can't Answer. A Batch of Questions that We Can't Answer.

TO THE PROPLE.—Observing E. Schilling's readiness in answering questions, I would like to put the following questions through the medium of our press:

1. Has E Schilling severed his connections with the Kangaroos, both in point of organization and of ideas?

2. If so, why is he not a member of the 12th Ward Branch. Section Essex Co., N.

J. (the local organization in his ward)?

3. If not, why does he answer questions in The Prople?

It will be found interestly to follow up these matters. HARRY W. RACHEL.

Newark, N. J., May 4.

course in the direction of working class in

course in the direction of working class interests.

O. D. C., WACO, TEX.—No! No!! No!!! Such faise moves do not "TEACH," they only SPOIL. The failures that are bound to follow faise moves have, as due of their worst effects, the promotion of that morbid state of mind that consists in holding that whatever is is bad, and any change is likely to be worse. So much is this so that you will find the capitalist leveles ever booming faise movements of labor.

I. G. NEWBURG, N. Y.—1st. The sincle tax is not in operation in any country in the world. When the thought first started, if was a genuine capitalist aspiration, it started in France just as the oncoming capitalist class was getting ready to detect the feed of the comming capitalists and take the religious of government themselves. As fee its class was grounded on land, the instinct of the oncoming capitalists directed their efforts against that. The single rax was to be a sort of "legal" way to disposess the inneed nobility: it was a scheme that proceeded from premises of imagining that a revolution can be accomplished by a trick. When the revolution came on, the capitalists threw their single tax tricks into the ashobarrel, and grabbed the land directly, and parcelled it out among themselves and their pursuivants, the agriculturalists.

2d. From the above you may judge that, to day, the single tax has in itself no terrors for the capitalist class. The capitalist class owns the instruments of production, without which the land is as inaccessible to man as if it were located in the moon. What the single tax would accomplish to-day, is to help along the concentration of all property into the hands of the small upper capitalist class, or plutocracy. As the land is not available without explical, and as this ollutocracy has all the capital, it could bid highest for the land, and in that way smoke out quickly, not only the smaller capitalists, but also all small holders of land, together with those larger holders, who own land only. George clearly says that the land

street auders, who own land only. George clearly says that the land would be set up at auction. The working class, of course, is not in it.

D. L. A., WEST POINT, N. T.—The syntax of Socialism is not hard to grasp. Whatever difficulties you encounter must lie not in Socialism, but the erroneous habits of thought with which you approach the question. You must begin by freeing your mind from the error that Socialism is a sort of patent machine, to be tested, experimented on .etc., etc. It is that no more than Capitalism is, or than feudalism was before it. It is growth, development, evolution. Approach the question this way: Does capitalism render an ever increasing number of people dependent upon the small capitalist class, or does it not? Look carefully into this and you will find that it does. Then inquire why it does so. You will find the answer to be: "Because the machinery of production is not in the hands of the masses." The next question will be. How to restore the machinery of production to the people. Arrived at that noint you will see that Socialism is no longer a matter of "wishing." but a matter of "must." The tool of production, when corginally held by the worker, was a very simple thing which he could individually operate. That tool has now become a gignnite machine, that the individual worker can no longer operatively. Consequently it must be owned co-operatively.

M. L., HARTFORD, CT.—Yes. There was an Ale & Porter Alliance in this city, with Ernest Bohm as the Secretary. When, at the Buffalo Convention of the S. T. & L. A. the coruption of the old Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1 of the S. T. & L. A. the coruption of the old Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1 of the S. T. & L. A. the coruption of the old Central Labor Federation (D. A. 1 of the S. T. & L. A. The chair of the coruption of the week. All have been expelled from the S. T. & L. A. The chair of the coruption of the week. All have been expelled from the S. T. & L. A. The alliance mever had any other Brewers' Union. and has not now.

N.

Alliance never had any other Brewers' Union, and has not now.

N. R. McK., COLUMBUS, O.—Here is a proof that will settle the point. We have a letter from Max Hayes (it lies before us now) dated July 15, 1897, in which he says that he is to debate the Single Tax with Louis F. Post, Henry George's leading Single Tax apokesman; he asks for "a few pointers," and proceeds to explain: "I know d—d little about the single tax."—Now, contemplate that picture of the imputent, reckless ignoramus,

The Editor of a labor paper in Europe may be excused for "knowing d—d little" about the Single Tax. That vagary has cui no figure thore in the labor movement. But here in America it is otherwise. Not to know a d—d lot" about the Single tax is certainly a disqualification for anyone who presumes here to fill the educational post of Editor of a labor paper. The errors of the Single Tax crop up everywhere, quite as often as the errors of Free Colunge. They are serious errors against which a labor Editor must be on the alert, Indeeed, Mr. Hayes was all along saleen over them; they slipped him, and cropped up frequently in his columns. If course Post made a monkey of him. But this is not vet the worst.

F. F. BOSTON, MASS.—You might as well put on spectacles to discern odors, as trying to understand Socialism by reading

Biaine's speeches.

E. R. E., PROVIDENCE, R. J.—Don't know, and don't care what the Kangaroos will do next. It is all guessing what the bats are flying after.

J. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We are under the impression that Section New York (Bronx, Manhattan and Kings) is entitled to fourteen delegates to the National Convention. There are, however, several other Sections located in Greater New York in separate Congress Districts. The total Greater New York delegation may be seventeen or more.

S. I. N., NEW YORK—All is not said.

in separatic Congress Diarricts. The total Greater New York delegation may be seventeen or more.

8. I. N. NEW YORK.—All is not said when the bad qualities of the Jewish Vorwaer's, of this city, are enumerated. The paper is not an unalloyed evil. It actually is doing good, a great deal of good: It has a mission to fulfill, and, as far as we can judge, it is fulfilling the mission. That mission is to afford those strata of the recent Jewish immigration, that were yet several degrees behind in the ways of civilization, to acquire those ways. Now, those ways cannot be acquired by "esching, and least of all by force. The, is only one route by which, to reach the civilized methods of discussion and organization, and that is the route that all other races have travelled, to wit, opportunity to induge in unbridled freedom, opportunity to allow the pent-up animal feelings to bubble up and spend themselves. While that is going on, valuable experience is being gathered by those that are at it; they learn to avoid as license things that they took for desirable freedom; they learn the necessity of self-restraint as the inevitable means to accomplish good results. Now, then, the Vorwearts is furnishing that opportunity; it is thereby affording an education in political life to those who could not officerwise have it. Its very bisarreness is its merit. Were it othewise it would be impotent. Nor should you allow this truth to be darkfened by the circumstance that the designing men who are at its head have no such benevolent purpose. They are but the prickles to the rose. Leave the Vorwearts alone. It is raising valuable recruits to the B. L. P.

H. S. H., NEW YORK.—You are perfectly right. That part of the New York Times Dem. and Rep. Politicians Officiate at a Debs Westing, and Labor Pays the Freight.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The "great Eugene
V. has been here in East Liverpool, O.,
which coat the Trade Labor Council \$100,
besides \$30 for rent of opera house. Committee of Reception consisted of Reps. and
the was and he was and unauccessful candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket.

As a plaziarist Debs cannot be beaten,
and the way he handled the trusts ought
to induce the latter to make him an honorary member, with a bouguet of \$A\_1\$ stocks,
the on about his true (or untrue) colors by apto about his true (or untrue) colors by apto about his true (or untrue) colors by apto his true (or untrue) colors by apto his pointed out by reciting a poem descriptive of Columbus frat voyage to Amerin The same poem he has been the
mister of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem the
mired of the multinous crew asks the Admired in the pointed out by reciting a poem to
mired the pointed out by reciting a poem to
mired the pointed

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

atreet, New YOFE

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Thomas
CUTTAR Servetary, 64 Hanover street,
Providence R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANAVA F J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundum street, Market square, Lenden, Ontario.

YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-New Reade street. (The Party's liter ary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons, no
Party announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held on Mondastevening, May 7, at the hendquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, 2 to 6 New Reale street. J. H. Sauter in the chair, Section New York reported following vote on candidates for the Nettonal Executive Committee: Forbes, 305; Forker, 193; Hosman, 297; Kleinberger, 40; Kranz 19; Pierce, 295; Wherry, 296; Lightbourn, 79. Forbes, Forker Hosman, Wherry and Pierce having received the highest votes, were declared elected. The new committee organized with Sauter as Treasurer, and Pierce as Recording Secretary. National Secretary reported that Lightbourn's acceptance did not reach him until after the ballot had been printed.

reach him until after the ballot had been printed.

Financial report for week ending May 5 showed receipts amounting to \$41.70; expenses, \$41.95.

Section New York reported vote on delegate to Paris Congress as follows: Sanial, 364; Ruther, 21.

Rochester sent a communication relative to its May Day festival.

Secretary of Illinois State Committee reported that State Convention would take place at Peoria on May 26 and 27.

Section Denver sent in \$100 for the Daily People Fund.

Indiana State Committee reported having arranged for an agitation tour through the state during May. Comrade Poelling of St. Louis is to be the organizer.

Poelling of St. Louis is to be the organizer.

Section Lawrence, Mass., reported having arranged an entertainment for the Daily People Fund.

Section Roanake, Va., sent in five dollars for the Daily People Fund.

Section Alliwankee, Wis., reported the election of Richard Koeppel as Secretary of the Wisconsin State Committee. His address is 1035 Fifth street. Section Milwankee also reported the election of Chas. Minkley as delegate to the National Convention.

Section Seattle, Wash., sent in \$10 as the result of their May Day celebration for the Daily People Fund.

Haledon Branch of Section Passaic County, N. J., sent in \$13 as the result of its May Day festival for the Daily People Fund.

Lengthy communications were received.

People Fund.

Lengthy communications were received from the California State Committee relative to the trouble with Section San Francisco. Mention was made of the fact that Section San Francisco had refused to turn over to the new State Committee the funds held, by the old State Committee. This new development of the regaleitrancy of Section San Francisco Asa fully discussed, in connection with other recent actions of the Section. Moved by Hosman and seconded by Forbes that Section San Francisco be suspended, and that Organizer Holmes he instructed to reorganize the Section. Carried.

ried.
Charters were granted to Sections at Smithson, Pa., and Louisville, Colo.
The meeting then adjourned.
JULIAN PIERCE.
Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS. STATE COMMITTEE.

The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been called by the State Committee, S. L. P., to meet May 26-27, at Peoria, Ill.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 14th there will be the regular business meeting of the S. L. P. at Beck's Hall. Every comrade is herewith urged to be pesent, as the important matters of representation at the National Convention in New York, and the nomination for a Congressional candidate must be settled.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.
Per Alb. Schmutz.

LOUISVILLE.—On May 13th there will be held the first Concert and Plenic of the Workman's Singing Society, at Elsenmeng, er's Park, Market and 34th streets, commencing at 2 o'clock. Music by a good band; dancing. Ten cents admission per person.

delegate for 50 additional members; where the membership exceeds 100, the Section is entitled to one further delegate for every 200 additional members or majority fraction thereof. Delegates must be elected at primaries regularly called, or at conventions of delegates elected at primaries. None but members in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party are entitled to participate in the election of delegates.

Duted New York, May 4, 1900.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party,

HUGO VOCT, Secretary.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Regular meeting of the General Com-

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, May 12th, Sp. m. at 177 First avenue, Manhattan, Delegates should not fall to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

#### OHIO.

#### STATE NOMINATIONS.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

On account of the heavy expense resting on the members of our party this year, the State of Ohio has decided not to hold a State Convention, and has nominated a ticket by referendum vote. This is the ticket selected:

For Secretary of State, Samuel Borton, mason, of Valley: for Judge of Supreme Court, Dan W. Wallace, miner, of Holliston: Duiry and Food Commissioner, Otto Steinhoff, wire weaver, of Columbus; Cotomissioner of Common Schools, William Garrity, potter, of Akron: Member of Board of Public Works, David F. Cronin, laborer, of Hamilton: Presidential Electors: Frederick Pandorf of Cincinnati, George E. Jones of Cincinnati, George E. Jones of Cincinnati, George E. Jones of Cincinnati, George B. Jones of Cincinnati, George B. Jones of Cincinnati, George Steinbrecker of Middletown, John Herzog of Dayton, John Cooper of Hollister, William Sonneberger of Shawnee, Benjamin L. Parry of Canal Dover, Robert Robertson of Mineral Point, Ellis Burtholomew of Lima, John H. F. Juergens of Canton, Francis Henry of Beidler, Andv Nesbit of Bellaire, J. M. Stephens of Stenberville, Andreas Solter, of Salineville, A. Alois Freybal of Canton, John Able of Columbus, Lewis Freeman of Chillicothe, Louis Rivkin of Akron, Henry Piner of Geneva, John Bindas of Cleveland, George Eilman of Cleveland, Brower Margeson of Cleveland and L. J. Greve of Collinwood.

The Secretary of State has notified this committee that it is not necessary to wait for National nominations to collect signatures. Therefore the Sections and members throughout the state will in a few days receive the petition lists, and are urged to immediate action, so as to enable an early filing of the nomination paners.

Cleveland was chosen as seat of the State Committee

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P., P. C.Christiansen, Secretary.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—There will be an ad-journed meeting of Section Providence in Textile Hall. 1955 Westminster street. Run-day, May 13th, at 7 p. m. sharp, to discuss problems that may come up before the Na-tional Convention. Every comrade should be present and give his views upon sub-jects to be discussed.

e discussed.
S. H. FASSEL.
Sec. City General Committee.

#### Down With the Socialists.

(Continued from Page 2)

ufacturers and farmers are now struggling desparately for existence, he inevitable concentration of the machinery of production with its accompaniment of large production. The trials and hard-ships of the self-employing mechanic of twenty years ago, are to-day the trials and hardships of all our "small people" -traders, manufacturers and farmers; and the fate in store for these is the same that overtook the small self-employing mechanic—they are all about stripped of their property, and to be hurled into the proletariat or wage-working class. Here and there one of them may by reason of extraordinary good luck. or by dint of extraordinary rascality, swing himself up into the class of the large producers and escape the wagedriver and exploiter of wage-slaves. Today none can successfully wage the com-petitive battle who has not at his disposal large means, large-capital, large ma-chinery of production. The small-trader is driven more and more to the wall by LOUISVILLE—On May 13th there will be held the first Concert and Pienic of the complete with the held the first Concert and Pienic of the complete with the property and the property of the complete with the large capital, large means, large capital, large

rate ownership that is based upon idleness, and at the same time they strive to secure to those who do perform useful services, to those who do work, the full return of their foil.

Socialism demands concentration.

#### Daily People (Continued from page 3.)

#### DAILY PEOPLE BOSTON MEETING.

DAILY PEOPLE BOSTON MEETING.

On May 20, at 3 p.m., at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, a meeting will be held under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P., in aid of the Daily People Fund. Daniel De Leon, of New York, will deliver an address on "The Socialist Press of America." A short musical programme will be rendered previous to the lecture, as follows: Piano solo, Anna, Muriel Dunhap; singing, Karl Marx Club; baritone solo, Samuel Freedman; singing, Scandinavian Socialist Singing Choras. Doors open at 2.30 p. m. Admission fee, 15 cents.

A. GOLLERSTEPPER, 709 Hackensuck Plank Road, West Hobo-ken. N. J. Dealer in CUT FLOWERS.

### C. PETERSEN,

### \_Insurance.

2-6 New Reade St., Box 1576. 166 Fiftieth St. BROOKLYN. MANHATTAN.

DROP THE A POSTAL WILL CALL

#### TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.

### Julius Hammer,

------PHARMACIST 304-306 Rivington street,

#### NEW YORK. Corner of Lewis, S. L. P. Supplies

Constitution with Platform in English, Jerman and Polish, per 100 50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100 ... 40c.
Due Cards, per hundred. 40c.
Application Cards, English and German, per 100 ... 40c.
Rubber Seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each ... 67c.
Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to better purpose.

ter purpose. Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

## Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and oher societies (not exceeding live lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, P.A., MEETINGS at Hendquarters, No 441 Smithfie'd street, Pitttsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sinday, 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machlightst Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, meets every 2d and4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets
Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. New
York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from 1. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C. E. Siffinancial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius,
Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUART TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday even-ing. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's stall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE Conditions, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at beadquarters, Esser Co. Socialist Ciub, 78 Springielr ave., Newark, Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTA, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the sec-tion meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in half of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring, field avenue, Newark, N. J. 426

ECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquar-ters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10, City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; Br. 3 (Am-erican) 2d and 4th Monday of month, at 8 p. m.,

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, S. p. except 4th Monday of month, which is served for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Head-quarters and free reading room, 205½ So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters Temple, 129½ W. First atreet, corner Spring. 435

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.a. 109 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subsc'pt'ns for this paper taken. 412

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 8, T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday, at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street, Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SUCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall Visitors welcome, 423 SCANDINAVIAN SE. 'N, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th tion orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, Arbeturen. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic uv-enue, Brooklyn. 453

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION L. A. S3, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st Frids; evening of month at 142 Delancey st. 460

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston at Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 430

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, head-quarters of the 23d Assembly District 312 W, 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Tuesday evening. S p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner lith street and First avanue. Pool Parior open ev-ery evening. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDEN Lexington Avenue, Bet. 43d and 44th Sta., N. Y.

## Grand Entertainment and Reception

Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

BY SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., AND D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A.

### On Sunday Afternoon, June 3, 1900

Grand Vaudeville Performance at 3.30, Ball to follow at 8 p. m. TICKETS ADMITTING ONE, 25 CENTS.

NO HAT CHECKS.

### Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte BY KARL MARX.

Translated by DANIEL DE LEON for the Socialist Labor Party.

Translated by DANIEL DE LEON for the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" is one of Karl Marx's most profound and brilliant monographs. It may be considered the best work extant on the philosophy of history, especially on the history of the Movement of the Proletariat, together with the bourgeois manifesations that accompany the same, and the tactics that such conditions dictate.

The recent Populist uprising, the more recent "Debs Movement," the thousand and one utoplan and chimerical notions that are flaring up, the capitalist maneuvres, the hopeless, helpless grasping after straws that characterizes the conduct of the bulk of the Working Class—all of these, together with the empty-headed, ominous figures that are springing into notoriety for a time, and have their day, mark the present period of the Labor Movement in the United States a critical one. The best information acquirable, and the best mental training obtainable, are requisite to steer through the existing chaos that the death-tainted social system of to-day creates all around us. To aid in this needed information and mental training, this instructive work by Marx is made accessible to English readers, and is recommended to the serious study of the serious, "For the assistance of those who are unfamiliar with the history of France, and who might therefore be confused by some of the terms used by Marx, the following explanations may prove timely:

On the 18th Brumaire, (November 9, 1799,) the development of affairs in France enabled Napoleon Bonaparte to take the step that led with inevitable certainty to the imperial throne. The circumstances that, lifty years later, aided his nephew, Louis Bonaparte, to take a similar step with a similar result, gives the name to this work—"The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte."

1 Pon the overthrow of the first Napoleon came the restoration of the Bourbon throne—Louis XVIII., succeeded by Charles X. In July, 1859, an uprising of the upper ter of the capitalist class (the "ind

78 PAGES. THE FRONTISPIECE IS A PICTURE OF MARX.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

### Value, Price, and Profit. BY KARL MARX.

"Value, Price and Profit" was written by Marx to popularize the more abstract portions of "Capital." The book was written for the working class, and the terms used are explained so clearly that the reader is irresistibly led to the correctness of the author's conclusions. "Value, Price and Profit" is an admirable introduction to "Capital," and students are advised to read it before attempting the larger work.

#### CONTENTS. The Different Parts Into Which

Production and Wages. Production, Wages, Profits. Wages and Currency, Supply and Demand. Wages and Prices. Value and Labor.

Alian Cases of Attempts at Asserting Their Production of Surplus Value.

Profit is Made by Selling a Commodity at its Value.

Alian Cases of Attempts at Asserting Their Fall.

The Struggle Between Capital and Labor, and its Results.

FUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY FOR THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

### Taxation and the Working Class. BY LUCIEN SANIAL.

It is a favorite assertion of Capitalist political economists and politicians that the Working Class pay the taxes. It is, on the contrary, a terse proposition of the Socialist Labor Party that the Working Class-pay no taxes. "Taxation and the Working Class" has been written under the Working Class" the second transfer of the Class" with the working Class of the Social State of Class of Socialist Labor Party that the Working Class-pay no taxes. "Taxation and the Working Class" has been written, under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to demonstrate that the Socialist position on taxation is impregnable.

Surplus Value Is Decomposed.

General Relation of Profits, Wages

and Prices. Main Cases of Attempts at Rais-

How Socialists Will Wield the "Weapon" of Taxation.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2, 4 and 6 New Rende Street, New York City

## Manifesto of the Communist Party,

BY KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS.

Authorized English Translation. Edited and annotated by

FREDERICK ENGELS.

The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" was published in 1848, as the platform of the "Communist League," a working-men's association, which was first exclusively German, later on international, and, under the political conditions of the Continent before 1848, unavoidably a secret society. At a congress of the League, held in London in November, 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned to prepare for publication a complete theoretical and practical program for the party. This program was called the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." And the "Communist Manifesto," as it is now more generally known, may be said to be the basis on which modern scientific socialism has built its world-wide structure.

Relative to the principles on which the "Manifesto" is based, the following paragraph written by Engels will prove instructive:

the following paragraph written by Engels will prove instructive:

The fundamental proposition which forms the nucleus of the "Manifesto" belongs to Marx. That proposition is: That in every historical epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis on which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of society (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership.) has been a history of class struggles—contests between the exploiting and exploited classes, the ruling and the oppressed classes; that the history of these struggles forms a series of evolution in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class (the proletariat) cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class (the bourgeoisie, the capitalists) without, at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.

The principles enunciated in the "Manifesto" are as true to-day as they were fifty years ago, and it is upon these principles that the Class Conscious Proletariat of the United States are hammering their way to the Socialist Republic.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY FOR THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2, 4 and 6 New Reads Street, New York City

#### Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, south-west corner lith street and First avenue. City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., at 177 First ave-nue, Manhattan. Office of Section New York, 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS. ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.

2d—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Glub rooms, 235 East Broadway.

4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m. Excelsion Hall, 235 East Broadway.

6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m. at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 1th street and First avenue. p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.

8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 26 Delancey street.

9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 349 Ninth avenue. 12th Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.

184 belancey street. 3th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Kooms, 441 West 39th street. 4th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First 14th—Livery Tuesday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 36 Friday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue R.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday S. p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue R.
2310 Bronaway.
2310 Bronaway.
231- 241 and 3th Monday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 31 West 1.3d street.
231—24 and 4th Monday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 31 West 1.3d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, S. p. m., at 146 Fifth avenue.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—ist and 71 Tuesday, S. p. m., 735 Seventh avenue.
242 East 80th street.
23d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 1506 First avenue.
23d and 33d—Every Friday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 1506 East 100th street.
23d and 35th—Every Friday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
24 and 35th—Every Friday, S. p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
25 Branch S. (Boheminn)—1st and 3d Wednesday, S. p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
18alian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Pros-pect and Jay streets. 4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue

the day of the day street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265
Third avenue.
10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards 10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards street
12th—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427
12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturnay, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
10th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Oulney street. Quincy street.

19th—Every Sunday, 10 a. m., at 244

Bleecker street, corner of Knickerbocker

avenue. 20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue. 24x District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m. at Schellich's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues. 21x District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m. Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue. 7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657 1/2 Third av-

#### DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO. A.W. Beadle, Agent, 73 Duano St., New York



Prices Low -- Easy Terms. DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

#### BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av. Jersey City, N. J.

Socialistische

## ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

The German Organ of the Socialist Labor Party

MAX FORKER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES 

BUSINESS OFFICE, 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., where all money transmittances and business communications are to be directed. Commications for the Editor should be addressed Socialistiche Arbeiter-Zeitung, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. P. O. Box, 1576.

Comrades, do your best to introduce it among your German friends and acquaint-naces.

When going to that Section Festival of yours, be sure to have a supply of

> ECKSTEIN BROS. S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Eckstein Bros., 86 and 88 Avenue B, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address all communications to M. Eckstein. The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER,"

. . . New York Goldmann's Printing Office,

The receipt of a sample copy of The

Trial Type Letting Machine